the river at East No. 5, on the Upper Potemas. They made driven off by the Union riffemen, with the loss of them or twenty killed and many wounded. No loss on nto, Stockton, Marysville and other places in were inundated, caused by a very heavy freshet, were lost, and large amounts of property and Porty Union men, from Colonel Burnside's regiment, sensed a bridge at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russell-fille, on the Memphis Branch Railroad. They attacked be robels guarding the bridge, numbering thirteen, killed we and took the remainder prisoners.

20th—Four gunboats of the Potomac fictilla opened so upon Freestone Point, and, after driving the robels rom the vicinity, a boat's crew went on shore and fired our buildings, which were filled with the enemy's stores, he buildings and their contents, burned for eighteen cours. Tath—All the islands adjacent to Port Royal, South strongs, were occupied by Union troops, and the work of Mon picking on the plantations commenced.

Tath—A destructive configuration broke out on the glat of the Itth, in the city of Charleston, S. C., and consued marry the whole of the day. Five hundred and wenty-six buildings were destroyed—among which sere the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's Episcopal burch, the Camberland street church, the Methodist burch, and the Circular church, the theatre, a large mach factory, the express building, the old Executive subding, and nearly all the principal stores in the city, be loss was estimated at from tive to seven millions of plans. The fire was supposed to have been the work of locations. sars. The fire was supposed to have been the work of sendiary segroes.

13th—William Henry Johnson, a private in Company First New York cavalry, known as the Lincolo Cavali, was executed for having deserted from the sational oy, with the avowed intention of giving information to sear my. The unfortunate man was shot by twelve of comrades under a military order, it robot fortification in the woods opposite Edwards fry, Va., was routed out by shot and shell from Franks Rhode Island battery.

The off the hardest and best fought battles of the war is place as Alleghany Camp. Pochostas county, Va., a. R. H. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and a. Johnson, of Georgia, commanding the rebels. The at lasted from daylight fill dark. Gen. Milroy with while troops at nightfall, intending to ronew the at-k the next morning, but during the night the rebels suly left their camp, burning everything they could carry with them. Our loss was twenty killed and try wounded. The loss of the rebels was thirty-one ed and inbuty-seven wonded, according to their own courts. h.—Platte City, Mo., was fired by the rebels, and be-be flames could be subdued by the Unenists the House, Fost Office and a number of other buildings burned. nero burned.

The government troops, under General Shorman, were suployed picking sea island cotton on all the plantations allacent to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina.

Great excitement was created in this country caused by the belligerent tone of the British press in relation to the beauty of the rebel ambussadors, Mason and Sideli. seisure of the rebel ambassadors, Mason and Slidell.

17th—Three regiments of rebels attacked eight companies of the Thirty-second Indiana volunteers at the saliroad bridge across Green river, near Munfordsylle.

Estucky. After a short but severe fight the rebels were defeated, with the loss of one colonel and sixty-two privates killed, and a large number wounded. The Union loss was thirteen killed and hirty wounded.

The sutrance to the harbor of Savannah, Georgia, was blocked up by sinking seven vessels loaded with stone. The English steamship Fingal, which had succeeded in getting past the blockading fiest and entered the port before the old vessels were sunk, was effectually shut in.

18th—General Pope's expedition successfully out off the chomy's camp near Shawnee Mound, Missouri, and scattered them, twenty-two hundred strong, in every distriction. Three hundred prisoners were taken, with most of the onemy's wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c. A train of seventy wagons well loaded for Price's rebel and the state of the chosen of the colony's camp and coloned to Price's rebel and the state of the colony's wagons well loaded for Price's rebel and the state of the colony's Reventy wagons well loaded for Price's rebel and the state of the coloned to the state of the state of the coloned to the state of the coloned to the state of the coloned to the state of the stat ain of seventy wagens well loaded for Frace's Col-may, was captured.

A part of General Pope's forces, under Colonel J. C. Da-ss and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of the namy at Mifford, Missouri, a little north of Warrenburg, a brisk skirmish ensued, when the snemy, finding him-elf surrounded, surrendered at discretion. Thirteen-sadded rebel prisoners were taken, including three col-sals and seventeen captains, and one thousand stand of runs, one thousand horses, sixty-few wagens, and a large mantity of tents, baggage and supplies. Our loss was see killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and sounded was not known. wo killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not known. The war feeling became rampant throughout Canada and the other British provinces.

18th.—The rebel battery at Point of Rocks commenced the first of the concumpant of Col. Geary's Pennsylvania agiment. The Union battery returned the first and the majorate the first of the Color o Stell.

The rebel General Price's camp at Occools, Mo., was rown into confusion by the news that the Union troops see upon them. They beat a hasty retreat, and when at heard from were hurrying South. ast heard from were hurrying South.

20th—Major McKes, with one hundred and three men of Colonel Bishop's command, encountered and repulsed bur hundred rebels four miles north of Hudson, Missouri, and killed ten and took seventeen prisoners and thirty besses. Five of our treops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, and held the railroad men as prisoners. They were in the ct of mloading the stock, when the stock, train and men were rescued by our troops. The rescued by our troops.

The rebels destroyed, at night, about one hundred miles of the North Missouri Railroad, commencing man Hudson and extending to Warrentown. All the heidges, wood piles, water tanks, ties, rails and telegraph poles were burned. pringes, wood piles, water tanks, ties, rails and telegraph poles were burned.

General Ord's brigade, consisting of the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Tweifth Pennsylvania reserve regiments, the Bucktail Rifles, six companies of cavalry and a battery of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces, had a brisk engagement with a rebel force of four pieces of f thirty-line wounded.

Alst—The rebels in the secoded States were jubilant over the prospects of a war between the United States and Great Britain.

All the Charleston, S. C., insurance companies except sus broke down and wont into liquidation.

The entrance to the harbor of Charleston, S. C., was effectually closed by sinking seventeen old whaling vesuals loaded with stone across the channel. It was thought that the sand would settle around the hulks and form an impassable bar that no artificial or natural means will over move. The city of Charleston may thus no longer be ensidered as a seaport town. The following is the position in which the vessels were sunk:— SUNKEN SHIPS 8 0 Sexnay, 22d—Two companies of the Twentieth New Terk regiment left Fortress Monroe for Nowport News, Ta., and proceeded to New Market Bridge. While near tab bridge they found themselves surrounded by robet cavalry and infantry numbering seven hundred men, but succeeded in cutting their way out without loss. Reinforcements were sent for, and the remainder of the regiment was sent forward. The Naval brigade, under command of Colonel Wardrep, was also unser arms and proceeded as far as Hampton Bridge. Six of the Twentieth regiment were slightly wounded. Ten of the enemy are known to be killed and a number wounded. Sowen dead bedies were found. One was that of an officer \$33d—The navigation of the Hudson river closed.

Charles J. Faultner.

Sigh.—Diplomatic correspondence in relation to the
solution of four American traitors on board the British
theomer Trent, between the efficial representatives of the
American, English and Fretch governments, given to
the public. The American government acceded to the de-

Gunboats (new) ..... JANUARY. AUGUST.

I—Brooklyn. \$25,000 13—Ogdensburg,N.Y\$40,000
1—Orville, Cal. 35,000 19—Buffalo 25,000
3—Boston. 50,000 19—New York. 35,000
4—Troy. 50,000 19—New York. 22,000
5—Saco, Me. 20,000 21—New York. 40,000
6—Schenectady. 100,000 21—New York. 25,000
7—Sonora, Cal. 95,000 30—Bishop Hill, Ill. 25,000
8—Hampton, Va. 509,000 30—Boston. 100,000
11—Kankakee, Ill. 30,000
12—BoundBrook,N.J 35,000 Total. \$1,222,000 5—Cincinnati \$25,000 25—Bangor, Mc. \$25,000 15—Columbus (blio 2 0,000 26—San Francisco. 60,000 17—St. Joseph, Mo. 30,000 30—Philadelphia. 100,000 19—Milton Mills, Ml. 30,000 Total \$310,000 NOVEMBER.

2—Gr't Falls, N.H. \$20,000 19—Warsaw, Mo... 35,000
4—Norfolk, Va... 109,000 25—Warrington, Fla. 109,000
7—St. Louis. 129,000 23—N. Providence. 30,000
9—Chicago... 40,000 24—Alton, Ill. 20,000
10—Memphis, Tenn. \$50,000 25—B. Corners, N.Y. 25,000
10—Guyandotte, Va... 50,000 26—Philadelphia... 20,000
14—Concord, N. H... 60,000
Total... \$680,000 23: The navigation of the Hudson river closed.
Thirteen hundred robel prisoners, taken by Gen. Pope,
Missourl, arrived at St. Louis. in Missouri, arrived at St. Louis.

24th—The War Department issued orders stopping the enlistment of cavalry soldiers. The government had all the outsily that were necessary.

A bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molesses passed Congress. The duties were raised on tea to twenty cents per pound, on coffee to five cents, on sugars to two and a half, three, five and eight cents, and on molesses to six cents. It was estimated that the increase would add to the revenue six millions of dollars a veer. 12—Charleston .\$7,000,000 22—Spr'deld, Mass. 25,000 10—Platt City . Mo. 40,000 26—Wash'ton City . 25,000 16—Plattsb'g, N. Y. 26,000 26—Brooklyn ... 110,000 17—Buffald, N. Y. 25,000 26—N. W'ford, N. Y. 20,000 Total ... ... 70,000 year. General Pope's cavalry were sent to Lexington, Mo., where they captured two rebel captains, one lieutenant and four men, with horses, &c. They destroyed the foundry and terryboats at that place.

25th—Christmas Tay was duly observed. The Union soldiers in all the camps celebrated the day as well as their means and positions would permit.

Major Gower, commanding a squadron of the First Iowa cavalry, arrived at Jeferson City, Mo., with one captain, thirteen men and ten wagon loads of stores, captured from Frice's army. RECAPITULATION. The following additional table shows the above losses during each month, compared with those of 1860:-From Price's army.

26th—The government stables at Washington were destroyed by fire, and one hundred and seventy-five burses were burned.

Hon. Alfred Ety, representative in Congress from the Twenty-ninth district of New York, returned to Washington from Richmond, where he had been confined as brisoner of war since the 21st of July, he having been taken at the battle of Bull run. He was exchanged for Charles J. Faulkner.

nand of England, and surrenderd James M. Mason and ohn Slidell, rebel commissioners, and E. J. MacFarland and George Ensiet, their secretaries.

George Ensiet, their secretaries.

George Institution with four hundred and fifty men encountered and dispersed nine hundred rebels, under colonel Porsey, at Mount Slou, Boone county, Missouri, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred the colone of the col A slight skirmish occurred in Adair county, which the rebels lost five killed. No loss on the Gunboats purchased 5
Shipe purchased 13 52
Barks purchased 18 78
Brigs purchased 2 4
Schooners purchased 24 49
Total 5
Total effective vessels 7
Total effective vessels 7
Total effective vessels 7 After the inauguration of the rebellion at Charleston, S., C., on the 20th of December, 1860, it grew in proportions, and reached its culminating point about the middle of the present year, when it presented a really formidable appearance. The gloom which had overshadowed the country then began to be dispelled, and from that time to the present, with the exception of an occasional threatbrightening aspect, and the present year closes with pleasing prospects of a speedy restoration of the Union and the full enforcement of the constitution and laws  $\mathbf{i}_n$ IMPORTANT STATISTICS. The Net Result of the Events of 1861. LOSSES BY FIRE DURING 1861. value of the property destroyed, which have occurred in the United States during the past year, where the loss at each was estimated equal to and upwards of twenty thou-| March | Marc MAY. 2—Boston ... ... \$20,000 19—Nashville, Tenn. \$30,000 3—Philadelphia ... 50,000 22—Albany ... ... 20,000 3—Philadelphia. 50,000 22—Albany. 20,006
3—New Orleans. 125,000 23—N.Bedford, Mass. 60,000
4—Merideo, Conn. 80,000 25—Dunkirk, N. Y. 25,000
5—Wheeling, Va. 40,000 25—Dunkirk, N. Y. 25,000
7—Norfolk, Conn. 40,000 27—Cleveland, Ohio. 60,000
7—East Sag'w Mich. 50,000 27—Galesburg, Ill. 35,000
8—Memphis. Tenn. 80,000 28—San Francisco. 70,000
8—Richmond, Va. 50,000 50—New Orleans. 100,000
9—Washington city 20,000 31—Ashnelot, N. H. 75,000
18—New Orleans. 60,000
Total \$1,130,000 2—Marehall, Mich. \$25,000 20—Cottonwood Cl.\$400,000 3—Oswego, N. Y. 30,000 20—Honghton, Mich. 25,000 6—Winch'ter, N.H. 72,000 20—ColdSpring, N.Y. 25,000 7—Lane, Ill. 23,000 21—Donaldson's Ls. 290,000 10—Pittsfield, Mass. 40,000 25—E. Saginaw, Mich. 50,050 14—Bangor, Me. 40,000 27—New York. 125,000 15—Peoris, Ill. 35,000 30—Woodbury, Coun. 30,000 18—Person co., N. C. 20,000

tracks where trains are in motion. The following table exhibits the number of persons that 

stroyed by fires in the loyal and secoded States respective. **9.330.000** instance the loss was estimated at less than twenty thou the South and West, such as the destruction of the pro-ducts of Southern plantations, the burning of railroad and other bridges, together with private. other bridges, together with private houses, barns, hay stacks, &c., which have been destroyed by order of military commanders on both sides, and the aggregate would be increased to over forty-five millions. We add the following table of estimates:-The following figures show the losses by fires in the Total in eight years. \$131,814,000 194,500,000 LIVES LOST BY FIRES DURING 1861. The table annexed exhibits the number of lives which have been lost each month in this country during the year 1861 in buildings which were destroyed by fire, ompared with the number lest by similar accidents in Fires. Lost. During the past eight years the number 1.183

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1861. dents that have occurred in the United States during the year just closed, which were attended with loss of life and injury to person. Our record is not as complete as in former years, owing to the non-intercourse between the Northern and Southern States, which has deprived us to a certain extent of Southern intelligence for the last eight 10 11 6 56 21 10 8 21 17 1 - 6 19 5 4 17 32 5 5 13 9 4 4 38 27 6 5 14 61 6 5 29 234 7 8 68 22 8 6 24 7 6 8 5 16 Total ..... 63 | 101 | 459 | 74 | 57 | 315 The above figures do not include individual accidents caused by the carelessuess or design of travellers them-selves, or deaths or injuries resulting from the reckless conduct of persons in crossing or stending upon railroad

railroad accidents, with the persons killed and injured by Accidents. Killed. 406 589 539 629 530 417 411 315 459 186 116 195 130 119 129 57 101 1,267 4,385

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS DURING 1861.

have been killed and wounded by accidents to steamboats on the inland waters of the United States during the past year, compared with the number killed and wounded by the same causes in 1860. The table for 1861 is not com plete, owing to the fact that our intercourse with the Southern States has been partially cut off:-

31 4 2 1 1 1 5	8 	11 1 20 2 20 2 20 - 25 1	3 2 2 5 1 2 2 2 2 -	6 109 45 63 3 8 3 1	3 75 41 18 2 7 	
ars th	e nur			es lost	and	
31 48 .27 29 30	ete.	58 17 38 30 30 34	9 7 6 8 2 90 12	Wounded. 158 225 107 127 86 107 146 134		
	1 2 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3   8   1	3   8   11   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1	3   8   11   2   109     1   -   1   2   45     -   -   5   63     4   23   20   1   3     2   7   2   2   8     1   -   2   2   2   3     1   15   20   2   1     1   1   -   -     1   2   1   -     1   2   1   -     1   2   1   -     1   9   80   21   242     2   2   3     3   3   3     4   5   5   7     4   5   5   7     4   5   5   7     4   5   5     5   7   7     6   7   7     7   7   7     7   7   7     8   11   2   109     9   10   10     10   10   10     10   10	

1.170 CENTENARIANS The following is a list of the names of the old folks who have been gathered with their fathers during the year

Namer.
Jerry Lowe (colored), Washington
Mrs. Burch, New York
Catharine Hagey, Tennessee
Patsey Alien, Indiana
Aunt Phillis (colored), New Jersey
James Martin, New York
Ebenezer Mower, Massachusetts
Iona Oming Massachusetts
Jane Quinn, Massachusetts Hannah (Indian woman), New York
David Davis, Connecticut,
Mrs. Polk (colored), Kentucky.
Mrs. Polk (colored), Kentucky
William Morris, Connecticut
Jenny (colored), Alabama
Mr. Kinney, New York
Margaret Wilson (colored), Massachusetts
Hannah Cleveland, New York
Hooper Bishop, Michigan
Dinah Geary, Fennsylvania
Mary Parmenter, New York
Jacob Rhodes, Maine
Casar Russell (colored), Massachusetts
Joel McGregory, New Hampshire
Mr. Rogan, New York
Jack Murray (colored), Maryland.
sack marray (control), mary and

183 \$18,020,000 251 \$15,597,000

The annexed table snows the value of property de

LAST OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ing the Past Year. On the lat of July last there were but sixty three names of Revolutionary pensioners left upon the rolls in the Pen-sion Office at Washington. Probably not over fifty are now living. We give a list of the names of these who

to collect them:

Joseph Holmes

John Burkhaiter

Cornelius Bracey

Willooper Bishop

James W Head

Jacob Rhedes
Fester Wesler

Joel McGregory

New Homes

PASSAGES OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS IN 1861.

Amount of Treasure. Names of Steamers Specie. Northern Light.... North Star 1,004,000 1,056,429 855,775 815,504 899,507 996,445 1,110,231 844,577 888,600 755,102 354,115 373,211 617,361 617,361 1,244,000 2,122,249 941,081 1,176,434 757,629 941,081 1,176,434 757,629 941,081 1,176,434 757,629 875,735 875,735 875,735 875,735 877,736 877,735 North Star Champion Northern Light. North Star Champion Northern Light. North Star Champion. Northern Light. North Star Artel. Ariel.... Northern Light.... Northern Light... North Star. Northern Light... Champion Champion.
North Star
Northern Light.
Champion
North Star
Northern Light.
Champion.
North Star
Northern Light.
Champion.
North Star
Northern Light.
Champion.
North Star

\$34,379,647 33,499,409 . 33,499,409 . 34,379,547

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

For 1862.								
See January 1 1875	~~~~							
	Shorter Rebel							
Arkansas								
Cahfornia	Leland Stanford							
Connecticut	Wm. A. Buckingham Union							
Delaware	William BurtonUnion							
Florida	John Milton Robel							
Georgia	Joseph E. Brown							
Illipois	Richard Yates							
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton*Union							
lows	Samuel J. Kirkwood							
Kentucky	Beriah Magoffin							
	George W. JohnsonRebel							
Kansas	Charles Robinson							
Lenisjana	Thomas O. MooreRebel							
Maine	Israel Washburne, Jr Union							
Maryland	Augustus W. Bradford Union							
Massachusetts	John A. Andrew Union							
Michigan	Austin Blair							
Mississippi	Jacob Thompson							
Missouri	Hamilton R. Gamble							
	Claiborne F Jackson Rebel							
Minnesota								
New Hampsbire	Ichabod Goodwin							
New Jersey	Charles C. Olden							
New York	Edwin D. Morgan							
North Carolina	ClarkýRebel							
And the Caronian.	Marble Nash Taylor Union							
Ohio								
Oregon	John Whiteaker							
Pennsylvania	Andrew G. CurtinUpiop							
Rhode Island	William Sprague Cukon							
South Carolina	Francis W. PickensRebei							
Tennersee	Isham G. Harris							
Texas	Frank R. Lubbook							
Vermont	Frederick Holbrook Union							
Virginia	Francis H. Pierrepont Union							
Auguna	John Letcher Rebei							
Wieconsin	Louis P. Harvey							
Territories.								
Nebruska	Alvin Saunders							
Nevada	James W. Nye							
Washington	Wm. H. Wallace							
Colorado	Wm. Gilpin Union							
Utah	John W. Dawson Union							
New Mexico	Connelly							
Dacotah	=							
Arizona								

HERALD CALENDAR FOR 1862.

[원회의리의호회] [원회의리의회장

1862.	nday	onday	usday	ednesday.	eursday.	iday	hirday	1862.	mday	onday	esday.	ednesday.	arsday	iday	thurday
JAN.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	Jur.	6 13 20 27	14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
FEB.	9 16 23	10 17 24	11 18 26	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27		1 8 15 22	Argest.	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
MARCH.	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11118 25	12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	SEPT.	31 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
APRIL.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	0ст.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 16 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	111825
Mar.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	Nov.	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
JUNE.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	DRC.	7 14 21	1 8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27

Eclipses for the Year 1862.

Relipses for the Year 1862.

There will be five edipses this year, as follows:—

1. A total edipse of the moon just before and after inidnight of June 11. Total edipse begins one hour three minutes.

Total deraiten, three hours seventeen minutes.

2. A partial edipse of the sun June 27, in the morning.

Invisible in America, but visible in the Indian Ocean.

3. A partial edipse of the sun, November 21. Invisible
in America, but seen in the great Southern Ocean.

5. A total edipse of the moon early in the morning of
December 6. Visible. The edipse becomes total one
hour nine minutes after the beginning, and lasts one hour
thirty-two minutes. Total duration, three hours fortynine minutes. tine minutes.

4. Partial eclipse of the sun, December 20. invisible in the interior, but visible in Asia generally.

Heavy Gale at Cape Race. NO LATE DESPATCHES SENT OUT BY THE EUROPA OWING TO THE STORM.

Sr. Joans, N. F., Dec. 30, 1861. There was a heavy easterly gale at Cape Race on Satur-day and Sunday, with a tremendous sea. The steamship Europa, Captain Anderson, passed the Cape at half-past one o'clock Sunday afternoon, about half a mile distant, but the sea being so extremely high, it was considered not only dangerous but foothardy to risk the lives of the boat's crew in attempting to board the steamer. Captain Anderson, of the Europa, is entitled to the thanks of the press and the commercial public for his efforts to obtain the latest despatches, which would have been eminently successful and highly gratifying on this occasion, had not the extremely dangerous sea precluded any attempt at launching the newsboat.

COLONEL MULLIGAN IN ALBANY.

ALRANY, Dec. 30, 1861. Colonel Mulligan arrived here at half-past twelve to day. He was received by the Mayor and Common Council, and conducted to the Delavan House, where he remains during his stay, as a guest of the city.

THE PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION.

Official Report of the Expedition Up the North Edisto River.

Capt. Davis' Report Relative to the Blocking Up of Charleston Harbor.

Engagement Between Union Gunboats and Tatpall's Rebel Flotilla. Ac., Ac.

REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION UP THE EDIS-

TO RIVER. UNITED STATES STRAMER PAWNER, }
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Dec. 21, 1861.

Six—In obedience to your order of the 14th instant, I left this harbor on the night of the 16th, accompanied by the gunboat Seneca, Lieutenant Commanding Daniel Ammen, and the Coast Survey steamer Vixen, Captain C. O. Boutelle; but at the bar found that the heavy northeaster which was blowing had raised such a sea as to

render it out of the question to attempt entering the river which I was directed to examine. I therefore returned to my anchorage, which I left a second time, however, on the following morning and reached the North Edisto at two o'clock. Shortly after I crossed the bar with the Seneca, piloted in by Capt-Boutelle, in the Vixen, which yessel he, however, left whom we were inside for the Pawnee, his yessel remaining astern of us. At the time we could plainly see fortifications shoad on Edisto Island, distant a mile and a half.

Asit was reported to me they were filled with men, I commenced firing slowly from my bow guns, as did the Seneca, but receiving no answer soon ceased, and running by the batteries anchored in the North Edisto river. On landing, I found the fort, which was entirely deserted, to consist of two redoubts for five guns, each connected by a long curtain, and protected in the rear by a double lence of thick planks, with earth between and loop-holed. The guns, as the negroes informed me, had all been removed towards tharleston some weeks back.

While I was making this examination, Lieutenant Commanding Ammen had proceeded up the river for about five miles, the effect of which was immediately apparent in the firing of cotton houses and outbuildings. As, during the night, some negroes came on board and informed us that at he small town of Reckville, which was in full sight, there was a large encampment of solders, at least 500, and Captain Boutelle offering to go up the creek on which it was, if determined to make them a visit in the Vixen, and at day-light of the 12th went on board that vessel for the purpose of taking with me the boats and marines of the Pawneo and Seneca, under charge of Acting Master Snell.

Owing to our running ashore, we did not reach the

pose of taking with me the boats and marines of the Pawnee and Seneca, under charge of Acting Master Snell.

Owing to our running ashore, we did not reach the town until near eight o'clock, a little above which was a sleop laden with cotton and provisions, which it took possession of and towed alongside. There still being no signs of life on abore, I landed with fifty men to reconnoitire, and was soon satisfied that the troops had left, as the first thing seen was the negroes piliaging a building, in which there was a large quantity of commissariat stores, consisting of rice, sugar, bacon, con, &c. The I stopped at once, and had what remained removed to the Vixen. Being then informed that the camp, which was a mile from the water, was cuttrely deserted, I went there, but, so far as I could learn, the troops had left at daylight, and it was then only a little after eight.

The megroes, whom I found as busy as bees, had removed the most valuable part of what had been left, which was marly everything excepting their arms. The encampment was a large one, had been occupied for many months, and its late tenants had evidently been in the possession of every comfort. I removed to the boats forty Sibiey and four ordinary tents, besides a quantity of articles of no particular value, which were lying about; and found at a neighboring house, which seemed to have been used as headquarters, a Confederate flag.

Having pretty well cleared the ground of what was worth removing, and being desirous of examining above, I left at two o'clock and proceeded up the river with the Vixen, not liking to trust the Fawnee in so narrow a channel, where we came on the Seneca, which had started at nine o'clock to explore, fast on a mud bank. We remained by her unit) nine o'clock, but found it impossible to put her off, owing to the night tide not being so high as the morning one. While lying here, however, I sent the boats and burned a sloop, which had been run shore some distance beyond, while artempting to escape from the Seneca, and which

The Vixon afterwards returned, for the night, to the neighborhood of the Fawnee, but went back at daylight of the following morning with a party of men and boats from this vessel to lighten the Seneca, which vessel was got off at high title. While the Vixon was coming up the river she came on a small sloop up the river she came on a small sloop leaden with cotton, from which two white men were taken, whom I now have on board as prisoners. As in the meantime nearly a 150 negroes, all in a great state of alarm, had collected on board the different vessels, i determined to land them on the point, and called in the United States steamer Penguin, which was cruising off the fort, and to leave Leat. Commanding Budd, in charges of the river, after my departure until he could hear from me. harge of the river, and a saar from me.

Capt. Boutelle was kind enough to go out in the Vixer and pilot the Penguin into her anchorage off the fort

where she now is.

On the morning of the 19th I ran down to the South Scisto, and leaving the Pawnee and Seneca at the bar went in with the Vixen. I found the fortifications, which are on Edisto Island, entirely deserted, and partially lestroyed. They consisted of two redeoutes, which mounted, so far as I could judge, four gans each; but the constant of the recovery.

guns had been removed.

The Bale being in sight across Otter Sound, in the Ashepoo, I made signal, and Liout. Commanding Truxton pulled
over with four boats. He reported that everything was
quiet in the neighborhood of his auchorage, and that the
fort on Otter Island was rapidly being placed in a state of

outer in the neighborhood of his ancionage, and that the fort on Otter Island was rapidly being placed in a state of defence. Up to the present time, attieugh they had been in sight of the South Editato forts, where we were ying, they had not yet landed there.

Having finish d my examination of the South Edito I returned to the Pawnee, and stood north with the intention of lying off Stone for the night, but as the weather looked threatening, and the Vixon was almost out of coal, I wont into the South Editic again for the night, in order to have an opportunity of supplying her with some. I leutenant Commanding Budd reported everything as when I left, but on the following morning negroes came in and stated that the troops who had left the encampment at Rockville, being largely reinforced, showed a disposition to reoccupy that place.

As the weather was too threatening to permit of my making a careful examination of the Stone, as I intended, I determined now to return at once to this place and report to yoo the state of affairs at the North Edito. This I have done, reaching my anchorage here at three o'clock to-day.

o-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. DEAYTON, Commanding.
Flag Officer S. F. Durosz, commanding South Atlanti

THE BLOCKING UP OF CHARLESTON HAR-

BOR BY THE STONE FLEET.

The official report of Commodore Dupont in relation to the sinking of the stone fleet has been received at the Navy Department. The substantial part of the docu-ment consists in the report of Captain Charles Henry Davis, who had command of the fleet. In this report Captain Davis says:-

Captain Davis says:—
In all this work I have been ably assisted by Commanders Godon and Goldsborough, and by Licotenants Commanding Stevens and Balch, and have derived much valuable into matton and important aid from the skill, local knowledge and zeal of Acting Master C. H. Bradbury and Mr. Godfrey, who acted as pilots, both of whom are worthy of your highest confidence.

Also in relation to the active part of the expedition, Captain Davis says:-

Captain Davis says:—

On the night of my arrival off Charleston the lighthouse was blown up, by which the purpose of my visit was essentially promoted. After the bar had been sounded out, two ships were sunk, one on the eastern and one on the western limit of the channel, which served to limit the field of operations. After all the ships which were to be sunk, sixteen in number, had been broughthere and in a position to be easily moved, they were towed in by the smaller stramors and placed upon and inside the bar in a checkered or indented form, lying as much as possible across the direction of the channel in several lines, some distance apart, and they are made so nearly to overlie each other that it would be difficult to draw a line through them in the direction of the channel which would not be intercepted by one of the vessels.

Commander Davis says that he was guided by several principles in choesing the place and manner for sinking

principles in choosing the place and manner for sinking the vessels, viz:—First, the bar was selected because it is the principal and culminating point of the natural deposit in this line. By adding the material contained in the hulks to those already placed there by nature, it may be expected that the natural forces which aggregate the latter will tend to keep the former in their assigned position. Second, by putting town the vessels in an indented form, it was intended to create a material obstruction to the channel, withou seriously unpeding the flow of water. If it were possible flow to the sea, would undoubtedly take another and flow to the sea, would underbiedly take another and similar path; but if, on the contrary, the blocking up of the natural channel is only partial, the water may retain a part of its old course, and require the addition only of a new channel of small capacity. Third, the mode of sinking the vessels is intended to establish a combination of artificial interruptions and irregularities, resembling on a small scale those of Heil Gate or Holmes' Hole, and producing, like them, eddies, whirlpools and counter currents, such as render the navigation of an otherwise difficult channel hazardous and uncertain.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN WILMINGTON RIVER.
ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE PEMBINA, HENRY ANDREW AND TATNALL'S FLEET, IN WILMINGTON

United States steamer Henry Andrew, we extract the ollowing interesting particulars relative to naval operations in the neighborhood of Warsaw Sound:-

following interesting particulars relative to naval operations in the neighborhood of Warsaw Sound:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER HERMY ANDREW, }

Yesterday morning the Seminole, Pembina and Henry Andrew went into Warsaw Sound and up to Wimington Fiver, the expected exit of the propeller Fingal. While we were getting in a boat from Commodore Tataul's flaginip the Savannah was down on Warsaw Island to see if the passage was clear for the Figgal. On Shipping Island, three miles above our anchorage, they have a strong fortification. Yesterday afternoon Tatauli, with his fleet, came down to the battery and took a look at us. The Fembina and Henry Andrew got under way and moved slowly up. The Pembina opened fire with her eleven inch gun, but fell short. We steamed up to about two miles, and opened fire with our Parrott gun, which fell a little short. We then went nearer and planted shells so near them (one hitting them) that they retired behind a point of Wilmington Sound. They fired three to one, as the Fembina withdrew on account of the narrowness of the channel, and left us all the fun to ourselves, but no one was burt on our side, and but one shell game near us. It was their wish to draw us up under their fortifications, which are large columbiads, but that cause would not work. We were perfectly willing to meet them on an equal footing, and would not stand about giving then some odds.

On our way out we picked up from the beach two sailors who had descried from Tataall's ship, one an Englishman, and the other from Rechester, New York. From them we learned that the troops in and around Savannah depend entirely on fresh meat brought from the country. Butter is worth one dollar per pound and coffee seventy-five cents, and other articles of luxnry are proportionably high. Clothing is very scarce. The Fingal brought some of the latter, together with a large quantity of arms.

ONE OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

ON BOARD SHIP GARLAND, PORT ROYAL ROADS, Dec. 23, 1861. Visiting Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, I found at the ospital a secesh prisoner by the name of Henry Kmdar, of Williamsburg, S. C., a beardless boy of eighteen. He was wounded in the book of the neck, but is doing well. When able, I learn it is the intention of Go Sherman to send him home.

Sherman to send him home.

He was auxious to have his mother, Susan R. Kindar, know his situation. Believing your paper the best means of accomplishing this object, permit me to ask you to give this a place in its columns. By so doing you will be very likely to give great pleasure to an anxious mother and saveral brothers and sisters, who are now lamenting his absence, and, it may be, mourning his loss, as well as confer a great favor upon your obedient servant.

P. S.—This will be handed to you by Captain W. W. Taylor, late master of the bark Harvest, of the reckading squadron. Captain Taylor can tell you all about the boy.

R. F.

IMPORTANT FROM BOSTON.

Commissioners to England.

It was reported here this morning that, by instruction from Lord Lyons, the steamship Niagara, which arrived here on Saturday, will leave to-morrow (Tuesday) for Liverpool, taking out in her Messrs. Mason and Slid rebel Commissioners, and their secretaries.

But it is by no means certain that the Niagara will be despatched to Liverpool with Mossrs. Mason and Slidell on board. The agents of the Niagara here deny that they have instructions to that effect.

Another report was in circulation this afternoon that the agents of the Gunard steamers in this city have given orders to have the Niagara in readiness to sail for Liver-pool at noon on Tuesday, the 31st inst., but nothing has as yet been received from Lord Lyons in regard to Messrs. Muson and Slidell going out in her. The agents probably expect to receive some orders to that effect by mail to

The Ningara took in coal to-day, to make room for the steamship Persia, soon expected here, and may or may not leave for Liverpool before her regular day.

Surrender of Slidell and Mason.

The surrender of Mesars, Mason and Slidell and the ruspension of specie payments by the banks of New York produced a feeling of relief in business circles here.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Boston, Dec. 30, 1861.

The presidents and directors of the banks of this city held a meeting this morning, and resolved to susp

specie payments forthwith.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Philadelphia Ranks.
Philadelphia Ranks.
Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1861.
The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments, in consequence of the suspension in New York.

Suspension of the Albany Banks.

In consequence of the action of the New York banks, the banks of this city suspended specie payments to-day The suspension occasions no excitement, The Pittsburg Banks.

Pritagence, Dec. 30, 1861.

The news of the suspension by the East on banks was not wholly unexpected here, and created little or of alarm. Our banks have not generally susp of thepr, it is ender need, have apapended, but low a still paying specie, vir. ... the Old Bank of I bestrag the Mecounics', Chizen, and fron City.

Suspension of the Cleveland Hanks. CIRCELAND, Doc. 30, 1960

The Cleveland banks sufficientled specie payments this norning.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

Emanues, Md., Dec. 28, 1864. Everything is reported quiet along the river line and in

Notwithstanding the great operationty of continuity in this spot for any extended time, all the regiments are em-ployed in building log buts, and stables for the comfort of man and beast. Some of the structures are the result of great labor, and even of rustic architectural sail, and will probably remain for years, as specimens of Youkee-ingenuity and taste.

The Provost Marshal has instituted, for the benefit of

incorrigible prisoners, the chain gang system upon the streets. It is amusing to many to see the neckword attempts of the "incorrigibles" at street sweeping. The eal benefit of this kind of punishment is doubted by some: but it is certainly a great improvement on flogging.

and the pillory.

The General Court Martial is still engaged upon deserfor trial.

Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of the pending difficulty with England, and also if France will take part

NEW YORK MILITARY MATTERS.

The volunteer companies in Otsego county, aveor six in number, are ordered to the Albany depot, and will probably reach this city on Monday. Six additional regiments have been numbered as fol-

lows:— Colonel Stanord, Ninety-second, Potsdam regiment—Colonel Stanord, having 837 men. Washington county regiment—Colonel Crocker, having 675 men.
Ninety-fourth, Sackett's Harbor regiment—Colonel Valle, having 656 men. Crocker, having 675 men.
Ninety-fourth, Sackett's Harbor regiment—Colonel
Velle, having 666 men.
Ninety-fitth, Warren Rifles (New York city)—Colonel
Biddle, having 690 men.
Ninety-fixth, Plattsburg regiment—Colonel Fairman,
having 664 men.
Ninety seventh, Bosnville regiment—Colonel Wheelock,
having 776 men.
The milita regiments which went into the field with
holts militia numbers have been renumbered, so as to

having 776 men.
The milita regiments which went into the field with
their militia numbers have been renumbered, so as to
being them in their regular numerical order, as follows:
Second militia regiment to be the Eighty-second Volunteers.

Ninth militia regiment to be the Eighty-third Volun-

teers.
Fourteenth militia regiment to be the Eighty-fourth Volunteers.
Twentieth militia regiment to be the Eightieth Volun-

fors.

Fifty-fifth militia regiment to be the Fifty-fifth Volumteers.

Seventy-ninth militia regiment to be the Seventy-ninth Volunteers. THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

The Third battalion of the First Massachusetts cavalry, under Major John H. Edson (old army officer), numbering four hundred and twenty horses and men, arrived in this city yesterday morning. Both battalions are ordered from Washington to halt here until further notice. Col. Frank E. Howe has made arrangements to quarter the men and horses in the Third Avenue Railroad stacles, Sixtyahird street. There are thus eight hundred and fifty men and horses of the First Massachusetts cavalry now in this city. Colonel Williams will be here to-day.

DREW AND TAINALL'S FLEET, IN WILMINGTON RIVER—NOROUS HURT ON THE UNION SIDE—CONTROL OF THINGS AT SAVARNAR, MCC.

From a letter written by Captain S. W. Mather, of the body. FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS .- Mary McMerny, a native of